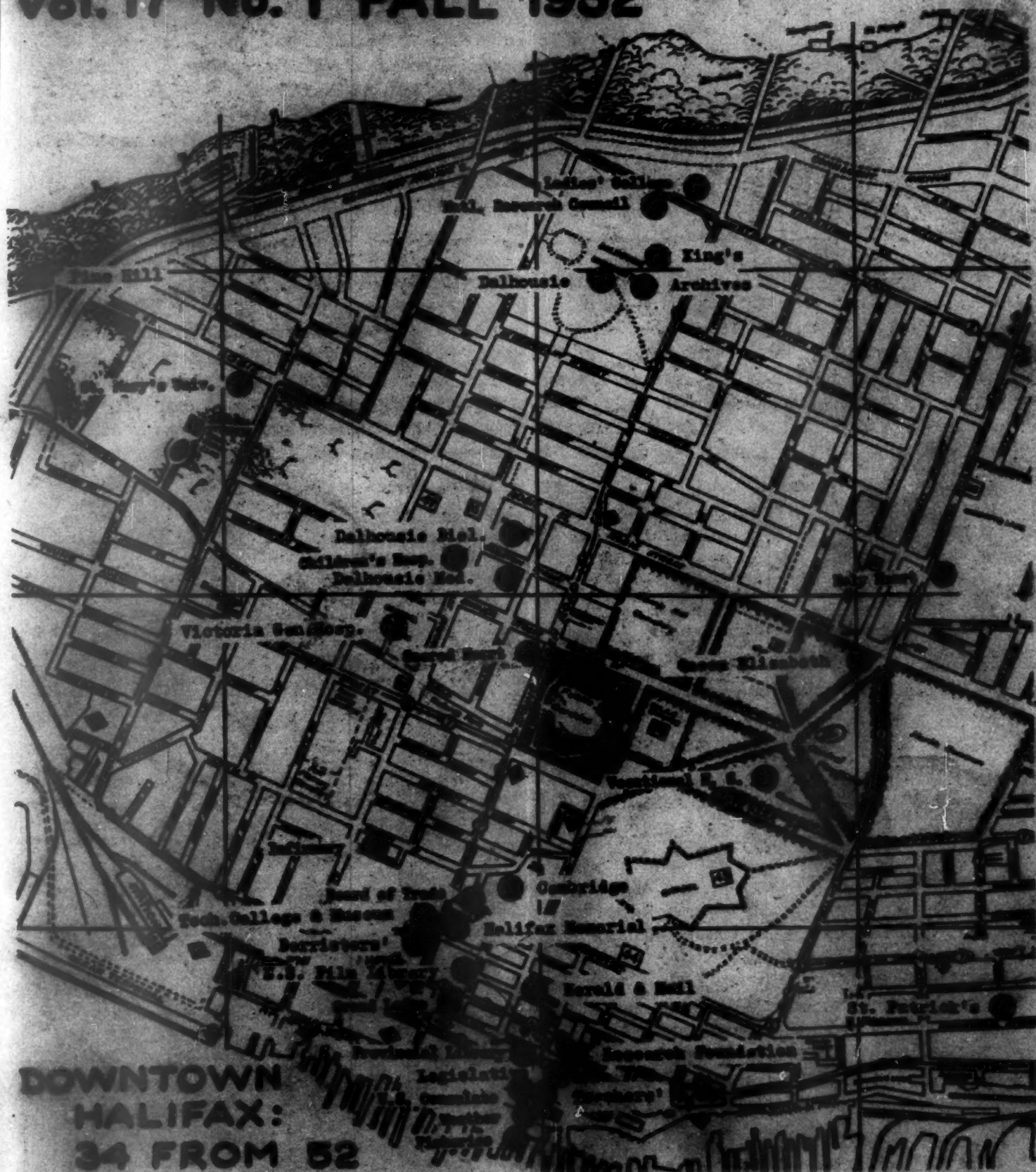


MLA BULLETIN

MARITIME LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Vol. 17 No. 1 FALL 1952



**DOWNTOWN
HALIFAX:
34 FROM 52**

MARITIME LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BULLETIN

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Vol. 17 No. 1 Fall 1952

P.O. Box 1027, Halifax, N. S., Canada

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Halifax, N.S.

UNION LIST OF TECHNICAL PERIODICALS..

Corrections for the Union List of Sci & Tech Periodicals in the Maritimes, announced for this issue, have proved so extensive that Mr. Boone is unable to undertake them at present. Present plans are to print them in a format similar to the original list; date, probably early New Year.

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LIBRARIANSHIP: PRIVILEGED PROFESSION, OR UNDERPRIVILEGED?

Enough has been said altogether about the librarian's working conditions, low salary, ad nauseam. The librarian's "high calling", too, has been well used as an argument why librarians can overlook the poor pay, in getting spiritual rewards or something for their work. And really, the librarians one meets—search ever so far—seem to share that enthusiasm and intensity in their work which can only mean that, to them, librarianship is a privileged profession—a chosen calling.

Perhaps outsiders—laymen is more alliterative—perhaps laymen don't see librarians that way. Perhaps librarians are ashamed (except in recruiting talks and conventions) to admit it openly. How else explain the popular concept, and the librarians' own haunted admission, of the librarian as a faintly or broadly comic, harmless and dithering, figure? What does that humiliating adjective "frustrated" creep in?

Enough of this! No more of it, from librarian or layman! Shall we longer let Miss M. quote those scurrilous lines from Howard Mumford Jones:

To sport with dead men as these women do—
Is it so strange they look a little mad?

That other pundit, H.L. Mencken, does it too: "I have noted," says he in the Second Supplement to The American Language, p.496, "the frequency of strange given-names among lady professors, especially in the South; the same frequency seems to prevail among librarians..." That challenge required proof or disproof, especially as it has long been striking and curious what prominent librarians bore masculine names.

Of some 14,500 members of A.L.A., some forty-five ladies bear names with vague or confusing indication of gender, including Abi, Billie Jo, Boyce, Clam, Clyde, Daves, Earl, Ellice, Etheldred, Fowler Border, Frankie, Freddie, Gene, Gregory, Gwenille, Hollis, Isadore Gilbert, Iven, Jim, Julius, Marvel, Neville, Ollie, Ora, Orville, Perrie, Persis, Rae, Ray, Roswell, Sherrill, Siddie Joe, Tennessee, Tommie, Tordis, Vernon, Willie. Countless more bear unusual though definitely feminine appellations. Does this repeating-decimal of a ratio, 1:322.22... have special significance, Mr. Mencken? Considering the outstanding achievements in their field, of some of these librarians, perhaps such a name is a spur to ambition, or what have you—certainly no cause for such slurs!

Enough of this, indeed! Librarians have important work to do! Let us work with books, lend books, talk books, read books. Above all, read books! "If it is good, we say, for others, let's take our own medicine!"

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM— Of Libraries Past and Present

IT'S A WARM WIND, The West Wind, full of birds' cries,"—and full too of incitements to drowsiness when one is sitting alone on a breathlessly hot August evening, writing, or trying to write... The drowsiness must have conquered; for all at once I found myself soaring through the starry sky, following an ethereal being who floated just ahead of me. Suddenly the figure turned to me.

"Now, lest you mistake me for just another flying saucer, let me introduce myself. I am the Spirit of Libraries Past—just like Dickens' three Christmas spirits, you know—and I shall be happy to show you the libraries of past ages. Follow me!"

"Thank you very much," I quavered, "but, please, where are we going?"

"Oh, we might as well drift over Babylonia first. See any libraries below you there?"

"Why, yes, down there in Nineveh, in the palace area. Look at those clay tablets, with the owner's stamp, and the catalog, and subjects recorded, and a sort of classification. Somebody there knows his Library Science."

"Well, we're off to Egypt now. Look at the temple libraries; and the papyrus rolls. They are really books, you know, and those hieroglyphics and hieratics really writing."

"See the Alexandrian library. Why, it's a city in itself. It should fulfill Ptolemy's dream of Hellenizing Egypt. But please, Spirit, what time is it?"

Consulting his star-shaped wristwatch, he calmly stated, "It's the fourth century B.C., and time we took a look at Greece and its libraries. Down there in Athens you see the first really extensive library in Greece, the one founded and arranged by Aristotle, who lived from 384 to 322 B.C. I'm afraid, though, that it will be carried away one of these days as spoils of war. Now we'd better sail over Rome, and see what they are doing with their stolen libraries."

"Stolen?" I gasped, as we sped through the cool dark sky.

"Why, yes. The very first Roman libraries were the plunder of war. By 27 B.C., though, private libraries—more honestly acquired usually—were in style. The first public library in Rome was suggested by Julius Caesar, planned by Varro, and erected by Gaius Asinius Pollio about 37 B.C. Can you see those papyrus manuscripts, those parchment rolls, those codices? They are Roman books, and some day they'll be the treasures of later ages. Now it's getting late—it's four hundred and something A.D., and they say that thanks to the Antonines and other emperors, there are twenty-eight public libraries in Rome. No, don't stop to count them; just take my word for it, and let's get on to the Middle Ages."

"Oh," I assured him, "I know all about them—the monasteries, and the scriptoria."

"That's right; and now we are directly above one of the greatest: Monte Cassino, which at present, in 540 A.D., has the first monastic library in the world. That will surely influence later institutions, won't it? Why, even England and Ire-

land should be starting libraries like this soon." He consulted the star-shaped watch again. "Yes, it is 596 A.D. now, and the first English library is being built. See it down there in Canterbury?"

"Yes," was my excited reply. "But, please, just for a minute longer, let me look down on the Irish libraries. They're going to influence half of Europe, you know."

"Well, for ten more minutes. But come on, now," he urged, "or the Renaissance will get there before we do."

"Get where?"

"Get everywhere. Just look below you, and see the Renaissance libraries springing up all over Europe. There's the Bodleian, in Oxford, for instance; I prophesy a glorious future for that place, one of these centuries. But what are you so excited about? Are we traveling too fast?"

"It's Renaissance Italy down there, and the Medici are putting up that gorgeous new Laurentiana library. The Vatican, begun in such a small way back in the fourth century, is now becoming a truly princely library."

"And do you see the Bibliothèque Royale in France? Founded in 1367, it is beginning to be one of the world's greatest collections."

"I can see across the Channel," I exclaimed, "where Oxford and Cambridge are expanding and improving. This Renaissance fever seems to have infected the whole of Europe."

"In a moment or two—in 1450, to be exact—something very exciting is going to happen in Germany. We'd better float over Mainz and have a ringside seat, as it were," my guide suggested. There we were, the next moment, watching—the first printing! Oh, what a wonderful hour we spent watching the Gutenberg Bible slowly coming to birth!

"From now on," I whispered tensely to my guide, "there'll be libraries in every corner of every land."

"I hope so, but the Renaissance, alas, brings the Reformation; the Reformation brings the religious wars; and you can imagine how these wars will affect library development. But modern libraries are on the way, just the same; and as my watch now says 'Eighteenth century', we shall see many interesting ancestors of that beautiful 1952 library where you were working when I called for you tonight. By the way, you were working, weren't you?"

"Oh, my, yes—working very hard. Yes, of course. Er—weren't we going to see the eighteenth century libraries?"

"You can see them now. Behold London spread below us; regard that huge building; and see if you can tell me about it."

"It must be the British Museum. It was founded in 1753, but it includes valuable collections assembled much earlier. To the Sloane collection of 40,000 volumes were added the royal libraries, ranging from Henry VII to George III. Then by a state lottery, £100,000 were raised to purchase the Harleian and Cottonian manuscripts, and other very important collections. There are also nearly ten thousand incunabula. We shall return to England when the nineteenth and twentieth centuries roll around, and you'll really see something then. Meanwhile, let's look at

eighteenth century libraries in other countries. See Germany lying far below us. Librarianship is becoming a profession there during this century. Library surveys and directories are being published. The University Library at Göttingen, founded in 1737, is the first German university library, with a classified catalog and an alphabetical one, and is open daily. Semi-public special libraries are a feature of the eighteenth century; even private libraries are carefully selected and scientifically administered."

"How modern that sounds!" I remarked. "How may I see the libraries of eighteenth century France?"

"You are just about to see the Bibliothèque Royale, already becoming, by use if not by name, the Bibliothèque Nationale, about which you have heard so much. It was opened to the public in 1735; and a classified catalog of several of its departments was published between 1739 and 1753. These libraries show, of course, the 'enlightening' influences leading up to the French Revolution. The private libraries of the time, which were very rich and splendid, were confiscated, or 'nationalized' as they called it, during the Revolution, collected at 'dépôts littéraires' and redistributed among the largest government libraries. This increased the tendency toward centralization of control. Now wouldn't you like to cross the Atlantic again, and study the eighteenth-century libraries of America?"

"Oh, kind spirit, I should love to. But is there enough library activity in such young countries to interest us?"

"Well, you will soon see for yourself, for here we are over the Thirteen Colonies, which before the end of the century we shall be calling the United States. Though Harvard College has had a library since 1638, and missionaries have received 34,000 books from the Reverend Thomas Bray of London, the real forerunners of the coming public libraries are those subscription libraries you can see down there. Benjamin Franklin's subscription library, founded to supply books needed for his debating club, held its first meeting in November 1731. The library thus established will go on expanding until, I predict, it will become the nucleus of the Free Library of Philadelphia. As the pioneer in this field, it will be the ancestor of those proprietary libraries you will see as we drift over New York, Philadelphia and Boston."

"But aren't we going home to Canada?" I begged. And lo, there it was, just beneath us, lying huge and dark and lovely, from sea to sea.

"Look at Quebec, will you?" I urged. "It has the Laval University library, the oldest real library in Canada. It has the first Canadian subscription library, too, set up in 1779 by some officers and merchants. In Quebec I can see also the first Canadian public library, established in 1785, while Montreal has the second, founded in 1796."

"Which brings me to the end of the night shift," my guide yawned. "Since I go off duty at the end of the eighteenth century, I'll have to leave you now. Sorry."

"But you can't leave me here!" I shrieked in horror. "I'll fall right into the Saint Lawrence River and never get my work done!"

Soothingly he calmed my fears. "Now, don't worry. You just sit down on that soft downy cloud, and relax for a moment. My brother, the Spirit of Libraries Present, works on the day shift, beginning at dawn—the dawn of modern libraries. He'll be along any min—Oh, here he is now!"

After introducing his twin brother, and receiving my cordial thanks, the Spirit of Libraries Past disappeared into the brightening sky; and there stood the Spirit of Libraries Present, bowing me into the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

"Shall we go to Great Britain first? There is so much library activity for you to admire there now. From the early Mechanics' Institute libraries, we pass to the year 1850. Parliament has just passed an Act empowering England and Wales to establish public libraries in towns of 10,000 or more people. In 1853 this Act is extended to Scotland and Ireland. See Manchester's great library, opened in September, 1852; the first library for both reference and home reading. At first, as one can see, progress in library expansion is very slow, especially because of the limitation on rates—only one halfpenny in the pound may be spent. What can you do with that? But better times are at hand. See the Education Act of 1870, the formation of the Library Association in 1877, the liberal assistance of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust and other such benefactors, and the removal of the rate-limitations in 1919. All of these give a powerful impetus to British public library expansion. Now we had better look at the twentieth century while we're here, and that will save us a trip back here again later."

Putting his watch slightly ahead, he continued, "Look down on twentieth-century England, and tell me what you see."

"Oh, I see wonderful things: over five hundred municipal and ninety county libraries, with more than sixteen hundred library buildings and eighteen thousand library centers, housing or handling about forty million volumes. I see hundreds of special libraries, for every possible need. There is a vast nationwide loan scheme, which makes practically every book in the kingdom (except the British Museum's collection) available to every reader. And I see so many priceless manuscripts, especially in the Bodleian at Oxford, that you'd better take me somewhere else quickly, or I'll be here all night just gazing."

"Shall we go to Germany, then? See the Berlin Library, much enriched during the nineteenth century, and reorganized in the twentieth. The twentieth century, too, brought a division between the old-type city library and the popular adult-education libraries. The first popular library, founded in Berlin in 1850, was followed by hosts of others, sponsored by organizations interested above all in adult education. These and other city libraries are supplemented by the activities of the state along the same lines. Two state systems of cooperative cataloging have been developed. But of course the two World Wars will affect German libraries in more ways than we can see now. So let us leave Germany, and take a look at France. Here the Bibliothèque Nationale has become a vast depository library—one, however, that lends its deposited books to other libraries. There are many fine private and semi-public collections; but the 'bibliothèque pour tous', as an American or Canadian would understand it, is still in the future. Between the two World Wars, some libraries for workers arose, and bookmobiles took to the roads; but we must wait for my cousin, the Spirit of Libraries Yet to Come, to show you the democratic public libraries of France."

"But don't you think," I ventured, "that we should go home now, and look at the libraries of America? They began so auspiciously, last century, that I just can't wait to see them now."

"They'll surely be worth our trip across the ocean. It is now 1800, and the mighty Library of Congress is being established. But why are you shivering? Are you frightened? Or do you find it cold?"

"No—no—just a twinge of memory that slipped into the nineteenth century from the summer of 1952. They won't make us catalog by their Library of Congress system, will they?"

"Why, no, considering that their L.C. system won't be around for a hundred year yet!"

"Now then," he went on, "you see the subscription libraries of the early nineteenth century, including the famous Boston Athenaeum. There's little Peterborough, New Hampshire—the first free, municipally-supported public library in America. Between 1835 and 1845, New York is establishing the 'school district libraries'. These are usually kept in the schools, and cared for by the educational authorities. In 1850 you can see about 690 libraries in the U.S.A., Harvard being the largest. The efforts of Edward Everett and George Ticknor brought about the establishment of the Boston Public Library, open for use in 1854. Its founders are called, with good reason, 'the fathers of the public library movement'. Since then a large body of public library laws, growing more and more progressive, have been enacted by various state legislatures. They have made possible the establishment and development in the U.S.A. of more than six thousand public libraries, offering free book service to nearly one hundred million people."

"As a teacher, I hope the children are well provided for, too."

He replied, "Yes, they surely are. There is library service in more than sixty thousand public schools, thousands of parochial schools, and over sixteen hundred colleges and universities. You'll be interested to know that there are many library schools and thirty thousand librarians."

"Thirty thousand and one, counting me—but then I belong to a Canadian library school; so I wish you'd take me home and let me admire Canadian library progress too."

"Homeward, then, we go; and a wonderful change you'll see since you were here in the eighteenth century. During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries a pattern of library service begins to take definite form with the establishment of libraries for government, university, specialized interests, adult education, children and schools. There you can see the diversity of interests in British Columbia, with its centralised provincial library. It has three regions organized for library service, the Fraser Valley being especially wellknown. The B.C. Library Commission's 'Programme for Library Development' has awakened nationwide interest in library planning. Can you see the prairie provinces, now, and their traveling libraries? Of course they are not yet the equal of Ontario, which has a highly developed urban service. Ontario pioneered also in children's work, having had children's libraries since 1850. The University of Toronto Library is a leader in many fields, one of its outstanding works being the Canadian Periodical Index. Prince Edward Island was the first Maritime Province to inaugurate a regional library, but Nova Scotia has at last followed suit. Of course Halifax is proud of its new Memorial Library, and Cape Breton is making good use of its regional library too. Now where shall we go next?"

"To the library that I think you will like best of all."

"Why will I like the Mount St. Vincent College Library best of all, I wonder?" he asked, rather skeptically.

"Just come and see—see the triumph of courage and faith over the flames that took the body of our library but could never daunt its soul; see the victory of determination and trust over what seemed to our short-sighted eyes to be only disaster; see how one can build and re-build when one's building and one's planning and one's living are for God. 'That they may have life, and may have it more abundantly'—that is why He was here on earth, and that is why we and our library are here. Before you leave me, Spirit of Libraries, I ask you, since you are God's messenger, to remind all whom you meet, of that word I have quoted: 'That they may have life, and may have it more abundantly.' That is why there are libraries."

Sister Maria Evarista.

GRADUATE THESES FROM MARITIME UNIVERSITIES, 1951-52

ACADIA UNIVERSITY

Master of Arts

- Campbell, Margaret Sinclair. Bilibusters in the Canadian House of Commons. (History)
- Denton, Frederick William. La probl me de la tyrannie de la majorit  aux Etats-Unis. (French)
- ✓ Dunlop, William Bruce. Pleistocene and recent deposits of the Church Point area, Nova Scotia. (Geology)
- Hoyt, William Lloyd. The composition of the Canadian Senate, 1935-1951. (History)
- ✓ MacDonald, Russell Earl. The presence of antibiotic substances in higher plants, with special reference to local species. (Biology)
- McGowan, Lorna Joan. A study of colchicine-produced tumors in tradescantia. (Biology)
- Stuart, Pryor Freeman. Daniel Defoe as an idealist and reformer. (English)
- ✓ Swayne, Lawrence Edward. The pleistocene geology of the Digby area. (Geology)

Master of Science

- Cann, Allan Brooks. The hydrogenation of fatty acids and esters. (Chemistry)
- Freeman, Harry Cleveland. Studies on the cupric-ion-catalyzed oxidation of ascorbic acid. (Chemistry)
- McLean, Paul Douglas. The attempted preparation of phenylhydrazine derivatives and dithison derivatives with the substituent in the benzene ring. (Chemistry)

MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY

- Barclay, Lawrence Ross Coates. Some oxidation products of pyrogallol. M.Sc. 1951.
- Bishop, Olga Bernice. Publications of the governments of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, 1758-1950. 343p. M.A. 1951.
- ✓ Clark, Dorothy Roberta. Some experiments pertaining to oxidation of coal. M.Sc. 1951.
- MacSwain, James Munro. The development of the Roman legionary army. 101p. M.A. 1951.
- Mercer, Guy Emery. The characters of Conrad's novels. 129p. M.A. 1952.
- Tratt, Grace Muriel. Dos Passos: novelist of social change. 133p. M.A. 1952.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

- Antliff, William Bruce. The relation of Spearman's correlation coefficient ρ and Gosset's correlation coefficient α to each other and to the product moment correlation coefficient when ties occur. 29l. 1952.
- Armstrong, John Richard. Hoffman degradation and preliminary dehydrogenation of desoxypithecoboline. 45l. 1952.
- Bartlett, Merrill Frederick. I. The synthesis of a parabridged benzene ring IV. II. Selenium dehydrogenation of veatchine. 51l. 1952.
- Carter, Donald Leslie. Appraisal of a logging job. 46l. 1952.
- Chapman, James Keith. Relations of Maine and New Brunswick in the era of reciprocity, 1849-1867. 144l. 1952.
- Clark, R.C. Some observations on the life history and biology of Mindania abietinus koch in New Brunswick. 40l. 1952.
- Cook, Charles Frederick. Truck selection for pulpwood hauling in New Brunswick. 95l.
- Duffie, J. Darrell. Woods labour policy with particular regard to conditions in New Brunswick. 52l. 1952.
- Hale, Alan MacDougall. On ordinal numbers and the axiom of choice. 14l. 1952.
- Henderson, David R. Garrya alkaloids I: the relationship of garryine and veatchine.
- Hanson, Andrew John. Synthesis in the series of erythrine alkaloids III. 41l. 1952.
- Rideout, Walker Henry. The structure of geissespermine. 34l. 1952.
- Spacek, Mireslav. The structure of ryanodine. 46l. 1952.

(Continued on page 18)

YOUNG CANADA'S BOOK WEEK

NOVEMBER 15 TO 22, 1952

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

A generation ago, books were the most popular form of entertainment; but for some years now, books have been only one of many things that compete for the child's interest. But it is still true that books are vital to the business of education. To be well educated is to be well read; reading makes us familiar with our literature, and our history, responsive to the beauty and the power of words, and able to use them well. The taste for good reading is formed in childhood. It is important that Young Canada should read.

It didn't mean a great deal to me last year; but this year, Christopher has discovered books! Christopher will be three come Christmas, and he can't yet read—but he can memorize like a wire recorder, and he can take any of his books page-by-page and suit the words to the pictures. We haven't tried Derek on books yet, but he's only five months old—wait till next year. Yes, children's books mean as much to this household now as the daily papers and the Pocket Book of Child Care—what would we do without the Dartmouth Public Library? The Little Golden Books, the Rand-McNally Book-Elf Books, the Wonder Books, are godsend, but the libraries open entrancing vistas, and Christopher marches in to return his own books, and demands Peter Rabbit, or the Five Little Firemen, as confidently as any adult borrower—more unhesitatingly than many!

Young Canada's Book Week—it has real meaning this year! "To encourage more reading of more worthwhile books by more children at home, at school, at the library. To remind adults of the importance of a child's contact with the best books. To make parents aware of the...pleasure that comes from books shared with their children. A shared book is a shared experience; a shared experience strengthens family ties."

Young Canada's Book Week, under the distinguished patronage of the Governor-General, from November 15 to 22, should get every library's special efforts: not the public library's only, but every library where there are readers. The people coming into special libraries, college libraries, all libraries, have children and know children—remind them of Young Canada's Book Week! C.L.A. has informational and inspirational material, including posters, bookmarks, lists, special issues of the CLL Bulletin, and just ideas; order from Mrs. Ruth Mulholland, Young Canada's Book Week, Canadian Library Association, 46 Elgin Street, Ottawa.

D. A. R.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT FIRE: INDIGNATION WAS HOT TOO.

Shock and sorrow greeted the news in August of a fire in the Library of Parliament. The Maritime Library Association and the New Brunswick Library Association sent immediate telegrams of protest to the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, urging that the National Library building project be given utmost priority. Letters were also sent by the N.B.L.A. to the Hon. Milton Gregg, New Brunswick cabinet representative, and to the Hon. F. Gordon Bradley, Secretary of State. Librarians noted with encouragement the Prime Minister's public statement, soon after the fire, to the effect that the fire emphasizes the need for a fireproof building to house the National Library collection. The newspaper publicity of the Library, especially photos, was one good thing blown by the ill wind; the press is to be thanked indeed for it.

WANTED (PREFERABLY ALIVE)---BOOKS!

Books About Books Mount St. Vincent College Library has been unable to find copies of the following out-of-print volumes on the secondhand markets. Offers to sell, lend or donate would be greatly appreciated.

Ullman. Ancient writing and its influence.
 Chiera, Edward. They wrote on clay.
 DeBurgh, W.G. Legacy of the ancient world.
 Madan, F. Books in manuscript.
 Herbert. Illuminated manuscripts.
 Putnam. Books and their makers.
 Thompson, J.W. Medieval libraries.
 Esdaile. Student's manual of bibliography.

Guessing Game Miss Gladys Black, Reference Librarian of the Nova Scotia Provincial Library, would like to know if anyone can identify these items—requested through Nova Scotia regional libraries, they cannot be identified or located in any of the ordinary bibliographic tools.

Canada's Royal love epic, by David Duff.
 Doubt and suspicion, by Stickel.
 The gauntlet of Alceste, by Herbert H. Morehouse.
 History of Mira, by Daird.
 Illustrated circle of knowledge, by Guy.
 Island minstrel, by LePage.
 The Jacobites, by John Buchan.
 Nazi-Soviet relations, 1939-1941, by Raymond Santag and James Beddie.
 Pilgrims of the mist, by Boyd.
 Souls of poor folk, by Alexander Irvine.
 Women in the 19th century, by Fuller.

Can Anyone Lend? The Nova Scotia Provincial Library would like to borrow these:

Austen, Jane. Letters to Cassandra.
 Drake, Samuel Gardner, comp. Witchcraft delusion in New England. 3v. 1866.
 King, Benjamin F. Verse. 1898. Forbes & Co. Goodspeed's Bk.
 Leiser, Clara. Jean de Riske. 1933. Howe. (1934, Minton)
 MacGovern, William Montgomery. To Ihasa in disguise.
 Richardson, F.H. Bluebook of projection. 1943. Quigley.
 Tisdall, E.E.P. Queen Victoria's John Brown. 1938. Ryerson.

To Borrow or Buy The Nova Scotia Provincial Library would also like to locate these either as duplicates for disposal, or as copies for loan.

Crain, Maurice. Rulers of the world. 2d ed. 1942. Crowell.
 Durant, Will. Mansions of philosophy.
 Farrar, Geraldine. Such sweet compulsion. 1938. Greystone.
 Parson, Negley. Behind God's back.
 MacDonald, George. Any of his adult titles.
 Mann, Thomas. Freud, Goethe and Wagner. 1937. Knopf.
 Maughan, W.S. Traveller's library. 1933. Doubleday (or reprints)
 Mundy, Talbot. Any titles, especially Tros of Samothrace, and King of the Khyber Rifles.
 Murry, J.M. Between two worlds. 1935. Nelson (Also pub. as Autobiography)
 O'Casey, Sean. Drums under the window. Macmillan.
 Sabatini, Rafael. Torquemada and the Spanish Inquisition.
 Waldron, M.T. Snowman. 1931. Houghton.

N.B. HAS WIDE INTEREST IN LIBRARIES

Says Mr. Grossman as P.C.s Gain Power

New Brunswick librarians and friends of the library movement eagerly await the report by Mr. Peter Grossman, Director of the Nova Scotia Provincial Library, of his summer survey of New Brunswick. Arriving in Fredericton on July 15, Mr. Grossman spent five weeks touring the province for the New Brunswick Department of Education. The report of his survey is expected in November.

Both major political parties had made the development of regional libraries a plank in their platforms for the provincial election of September 22. The Conservative Party won a strong majority, and it is noteworthy that Mrs. Fleming, the wife of New Brunswick's new Premier, was the mainspring in the development of the Juniper Library.

Mr. Grossman summarizes his inspection of New Brunswick opportunities in the following notes for the BULLETIN, though he cannot yet discuss the possible recommendations of his report.

Notes on the New Brunswick Library Survey, by Mr. Grossman

The survey of library facilities in New Brunswick was an extremely interesting experience. I visited five public, nine association, six university, and six government and special libraries, with a total stock of some 350,000 volumes. This is entirely apart from the thousands of books which I saw in the innumerable school libraries.

The collections vary tremendously in size and quality, and although there are many obsolete and dilapidated books that should be discarded, some of the libraries are well stocked and efficiently organized. The most common handicap, apart from lack of funds, is the scarcity of librarians. There are only fourteen professionally trained librarians in the province, and only two of these are in public libraries. This is the most serious obstacle, not only to new developments but to the efficient use of the existing resources.

There are some interesting experiments in joint school and community library service in some of the new regional high schools, although almost everyone realizes that the small community library is just a stopgap, to serve until some type of regional service can be organized.

Some of the high school libraries are making good progress—especially in centers like Saint John, which has a fulltime school librarian in one school. I was also impressed by the well-organized libraries in many of the schools in French-speaking districts.

Among the special collections I found that of St. Joseph's University most interesting. Here Father Beaudry is making extensive use of microfilm to fill out the gaps in his excellent library of Acadian history.

While most of the library activity is still concentrated in the university, government, and school libraries, there are some promising developments in the public library field. Groups in Campbellton have made a thorough study of the possibilities of establishing library service, and in Edmundston provision is being made for a public library in the new Community Educational Center. Perhaps the most encouraging feature was the widespread interest, particularly in those communities with some sort of library service, in the idea of regional cooperation for library purposes.

NEW LIBRARIES, BOOKS, DOT HALIFAX

Early in 1951 the Halifax Library Association compiled a directory of libraries in that area. It listed 53 book collections, totaling some four hundred thousand volumes, supervised by over fifty workers. "Library activity continues apace," said the foreword to the directory; "this survey will perhaps be most useful if it records a picture which the more rapidly becomes obsolete." Little over a year later the changes can be noted strikingly in this issue of the BULLETIN—in personnel, in bookstock, in new libraries.

In point of personnel, other pages of this issue record "New Faces, New Places"—the front cover shows some of the places. The Dalhousie-Downtown Axis, it might be called, from the locations of the heaviest concentrations of books. Look at some of the changes:

The Convent of the Sacred Heart now has 7500 volumes, 5900 classified. There are first editions of literary and travel books of the 19th century, and periodical sets of 1850-1900. Six hundred French books (literature, Canadian history, and French-Canadian literature) have recently been cataloged, including first editions of most of the significant Canadian authors. Mother Wynne is now titular librarian; Mother F.A. Smith is busy cataloging.

Dalhousie University Law Library has moved to the Studley campus.

The Halifax Children's Library was absorbed by the Halifax Memorial Library, which now has a staff of eighteen, and 32,000 volumes. Open free to residents of Halifax city, it requires nonresidents to pay a fee of \$5.00 a year.

Mount St. Vincent College now has 30,000 volumes, and is still growing.

The Naval Research Establishment Library has moved to the Naval Armament Depot in north Dartmouth, and Miss Joan Paterson is Miss Abernethy's assistant.

The Museum of Science library has become independent, under Mrs. MacEachern.

St. Mary's University has moved to Robie and Oakland Road, in south Halifax, and has added to staff and holdings: four and 20,000 respectively. New quarters are not quite complete but will have comfort and convenience to match the rest of the huge new building.

A step beyond a directory of libraries, toward area cooperation, is a close analysis of the resources of the area. From a rapid survey, some strong points are evident—philosophy, religion, history, political science and law, classics, medicine, Canadiana, local history—some weak fields are perhaps less evident. Summarizing resources in the Halifax area briefly by major fields, using the major classes of the L.C. classification for convenience, the attached table estimates resources in thirty-six fields. Principal collections are indicated by the same numbers used in the Halifax library directory (a key is given). Four plus signs indicate resources of M.A. research caliber or better; three, extensive holdings; two, useful but not necessarily large, systematic or current, holdings; one, small representation. These personal estimates may be hotly contested by others!

What does this show? Nine well-represented areas (above), eighteen adequate, seven or eight weaker, and only one—fine arts—in which there is no adequate representation in the area. More important in the major fields is the scattering of the resources through three to six libraries, with a sprinkling in others; resources are hard to locate. In the fields less strong, it must be asked whether these are strong enough; and in some cases, whether universities are giving advanced degrees and doing

ESTIMATED RESOURCES OF LIBRARIES IN THE HALIFAX AREA

<u>Class</u>	<u>Subject Field</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Libraries (Major Holdings)</u>
A	General, Periodicals	+++	1, 4, 25, 40, 42
B	Philosophy, Religion	+++	3, 26, 28, 31, 47, 49
	Catholic church	+++	3, 26, 49
	Anglican church	++++	28
	United church	++++	47
C	General history	++	4, 47
GT	Biography	+++	1, 4, 22, 40, 42, 47
D	History: Old world	+++	1, 3, 4, 47
E, F	History: New world (inc. Canada)	++++	4, 28, 40, 42, 47
G	Geography	++	47
H-HJ	Economics	+++	4, 45
HK-HX	Sociology	+++	4, 30
J	Political science	++++	4
K	Law	++++	11, 36, 40
L	Education	++	37
M-N	Fine arts	Nil	38 (films)
PA-PC	Classics	++++	4, 28
P-PN	General literature and language	++	4
PQ	Romance literatures	+++	3, 4, 37
PR	English literature	+++	4, 37
	Drama	+++	37
PS	American literature	+++	4, 40
	Canadian literature	++	See Canadiana
PT	Germanic literatures	++	4
Q-QD	Mathematics, physical sciences	+++	4, 16, 33, 45, 46
QE	Geology	+++	4, 45, 46,
QK-QT	Biological sciences	+++	6, 12, 17, 33, 41, 45
R	Medicine	++++	12 and others
S	Agriculture	+	35
T	Technology	+++	27, 34, 45, 46
U-V	Military and naval science	++	1, 34
Z	Library science	+++	31, 44
	Bibliography	+++	31, 44, 45
	Book rarities	+++	4, 28, 31, 47, etc.
	Canadiana	++++	1, 4, 22, 28, 40, 41, 42
	Halifax and Nova Scotiana	++++	1, 3, 4, 22, 25, 40, 42

Key to Library Numbers: 1. Cambridge; 2. Children's Hosp.; 3. Convent of the Sacred Heart; 4. Dalhousie; 5. Dal. Biochem.; 6. Dal. Biol.; 7. Dal. Chem-Physics; 8. Dal. Engg.; 9. Dal. Geol.; 10. Inst. of Public Affairs; 11. Dal. Law; 12. Dal. Med-Dent.; 13. Dal. Nursing; 16. Dominion Weather Office; 17. Fisheries; 18. Grand Lodge; 19. Board of Trade; 22. Hfx. Herald; 23. Infirmary; 25. Hfx. Memorial; 26. Holy Heart Seminary; 27. Imperial Oil; 28. King's; 29. College of Pharmacy; 30. School of Social Work; 31. Mount St. Vincent; 33. Natl. Research Council; 34. Naval Research; 35. N.S. Agric. Dept.; 36. N.S. Bakers' Soc.; 37. Teachers' Central Lib.; 38. N.S. Film Lib.; 40. Legislative Lib.; 41. Museum of Science; 42. Archives; 43. Public Health, Physical Fitness; 44. Provincial Lib.; 45. Research Found.; 46. Tech. College; 47. Pine Hill; 49. Saint Mary's; 52. U.S. Consulate; 53. V.G. Hospital.

"research" without library resources to support them?

Who, now, will spark interlibrary cooperation, specialization? How best can we ensure that the money we have--never enough--will be best used, and that the books we already have will be best used? The Halifax area has the resources--the Halifax librarians will put them to greatest use.

Mount Expects Busy Fall: Ten L.S. Students

Five fulltime students, and five or more part-time students, will attend the Mount St. Vincent Library School for the new academic year. Fulltime students will include Miss Doris Thibodeau and Miss Jean Strickland, both of Halifax; Miss Anna MacKay, of Shelburne; Miss Antonina Buls, of Woodbridge, Ont.; and Sister John Cecelia, of the Sisters of Charity. Miss MacKay was formerly employed with the Maritime Regional Laboratories of the National Research Council. Miss Buls, a New Canadian from Latvia, recently received a degree from the University of Montreal.

Among part-time students at the Mount will be Miss Frances Lewis, of Bedford, who received an M.A. degree from Dalhousie and has been teaching in the Amherst and Dartmouth schools. Four or five Sisters of Charity, teaching in Halifax schools, will also be taking part-time classes.

Two M.S.V. religious, Sister James Bernard and Sister Frances Dolores, commenced the M.A. course at the University of Toronto Library School during the summer term. For the Fall, Sister James Bernard is attached fulltime to the M.S.V. library school, which Sister Frances Dolores is in charge of cataloging. They will teach reference and children's libraries, and cataloging and introduction to librarianship, respectively. Sister Francis de Sales will teach library organization, and history of books and printing. Seven required and four elective courses are now prescribed for the B.L.S. degree at Mount St. Vincent. The timetable will leave Wednesday afternoon free, for visits to Halifax libraries. Librarians from the area will give guest lectures in the library school during the year.

The reborn MacDonald collection of book rarities is approaching five thousand volumes, and now includes twenty-three fore-edge paintings of great delicacy and beauty. The Toronto Public Library recently acquired its second such item. The Mount continues to receive gifts of books—fourteen wooden boxes of excellent material on library science, music, art and literature arrived from the United States Book Exchange on September 20—and the rejuvenated library now contains an estimated 30,000 volumes—half its size before the 1951 fire.

UNB Introduces New Students to Library

The University of New Brunswick is experimenting with ways of acquainting its new students with the use of the library. During registration, Sept. 18-19, a librarian was on duty at a desk in the registration hall. Pocket-sized library guides were given out to 115 new students. As part of the Freshman Week program, the Sophomore Class took new students on a campus tour on Sept. 22, and the groups came to the library and were shown around the building.

The English and History departments are cooperating with the library in a follow-up project. These two are the only departments which give courses for the entire Freshman Class. Aim of the project is to show new students how to look for information in the library. Groups of ten students will be taken (during lecture hours) by librarians to the following types of material: dictionaries, encyclopedias, card catalog, books in the stacks, periodical indexes, biographical dictionaries, and atlases. Then they will answer a short quiz requiring the use of these materials.

Finally, a check on essay assignments may determine how effectively these students can use library tools in preparing term essays. The Department of English is devoting classroom time to the first phase of the project, while the History Department is emphasizing the term essays. In this way students may show whether they can apply techniques, learned in one field, to their work in other subjects.

● *Color and Elbow Room Seen at Dalhousie*

Cheering warm colors flood the first floor of the Macdonald Memorial Library at Dalhousie University, which the library took over from the business offices this summer. For the first time since erection of the building in 1915, the library now has sole occupancy. The former offices of the president and Morse Collection are now a suite of technical processing offices; for former business office, a very large room, has been divided by a false wall into a section for the Morse Collection and display of periodicals, and a government documents room. All are bright with color: dusty rose and pink walls in the librarian's and order offices, lemon and off-white or pearl gray shelves and furniture in the cataloging room, dusty rose again for shelving in the government documents section. The shade blends perfectly with the pale blue of British Parliamentary debates! (The fine hand here, it may be suspected, of Mrs. Marie Adams, who specialized in interior decoration before she became a librarian!) The cataloging room is divided by desk-height cabinets for supplies, the half of the room nearer the corridor door being used for the Book Club.

Mrs. Alvira Apinis, an economics M.A. from the University of Riga who went to Dalhousie from the Canadian Book Center, has charge of the government documents section, which includes documents principally from 1935 to date, and all the United Nations publications. These are to be cataloged by the U.N.'s own arrangement.

STOP PRESS! Dr. A. E. Kerr, President of Dalhousie, has announced that Allan R. Bevan, Assistant Professor of English, has been appointed Acting Librarian for the academic year 1952-1953... The reference desk and collection Miss Barbara Murray is thinking of moving into the reading room, to eliminate one barrier to student use, and to relieve confusion at the circulation desk.

Meanwhile, no appointment has yet been made of a chief librarian to succeed Miss Dorothy MacKay. The faculty committee on the library has met and agreed on the principle of a chief librarian of academic qualification and rank; and during Dr. W. Ivey Lamb's visit to the Maritimes in August he talked to Dr. Kerr, President of Dalhousie, regarding the situation.

Summer Lull? Not at Halifax Memorial!

June was busier than May, July than June, August than July—and September is breaking all records at the Halifax Memorial Library. Peak circulation was 1106 on Saturday, Sept. 13—nearly two a minute all day. Tuesday and Saturday are peak days each week. With a bookstock just over 30,000 volumes, the H.M.L. recorded 176,307 circulation from the library's opening in November, 1951, to the end of August 1952. Proof, this, of Halifax's hunger for reading, and of the perpetual activity in the new building on Grafton Park. Mention might be made, too, of the fine gardens and healthy young trees set out by the City gardeners, which should quash the doubters who once howled that Grafton Park was being ruined by building on it!

In July, the Halifax City Council made a formal request of the Provincial Department of Education to declare the City a region with the Nova Scotia Regional Libraries scheme. In this way it was hoped that the H.M.L. might receive a provincial grant. So far the library is entirely operated by City funds. To date there has been no reply from the provincial government.

Two staff appointments at the Halifax Memorial Library are mentioned elsewhere in this issue.

Postscript: A Halifax department store, inaugurating Friday evening shopping hours, reported over 5000 customers in four and one-half hours recently. Books are still not as important as bargains, it seems.

New Faces and Changed Places...

First of May, Moving Day? Summer in the Maritimes has done as well!

Miss Dorothy MacKay, a Stellartonian at heart, left Dalhousie University at the end of August, to become librarian of the Glace Bay branch of the Cape Breton Regional Library. Plans for a new Glace Bay library are going forward rapidly, and the surroundings should be ready in October.

Also to Cape Breton, as bookmobile librarian, comes Miss Sylvia MacNab, a native of Kenogami, Que., and a graduate of Queen's and Toronto. She has had a year of experience in bookmobile work in Etobicoke, near Toronto.

Miss Florence Whitby, a 1952 Mount St. Vincent graduate, is now children's librarian at Sydney, succeeding Miss Betty Morris. Miss Whitby came to Sydney early in the summer from her home in Truro.

Away from Cape Breton, as reported in an earlier BULLETIN, came Mr. and Mrs. James MacEacheron, Jim to set up a new library for the Adult Education Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Education, while Marjorie divides her time between the Nova Scotia Museum of Science (where she struggles with the ghosts of the former Provincial Science Library) and the Technical College, as Acting Assistant Librarian (where she struggles with technical books).

Stan MacDougall is now head librarian of the Pictou County Region.

Two new faces at the Halifax Memorial Library are Miss Patricia Jansen in the Reference Department, and Miss Marion MacDonald in Circulation. Miss Jansen is a graduate of Queen's ('50) and the Toronto library school ('52) while Miss MacDonald obtained a B.A. from St. Francis Xavier ('50) and her B.L.S. from McGill ('52).

Also new to Halifax is Miss Noreen MacManus, a graduate of St. Francis Xavier and McGill ('52), who is now at St. Mary's University. Miss MacManus and Miss Florence Foley, who is studying part-time at the Mount St. Vincent Library School, are undertaking a program of cataloging at St. Mary's. Father Arthur Wilson, S.J., is titular librarian, and is giving particular attention to acquisitions. Back at St. Mary's after a year's study at St. Robert's Hall in Massachusetts, where he also had charge of a library, Father William A. Stewart is also acting as advisor to the library, which now has an estimated 20,000 books, 11,000 of them cataloged.

Miss Lorraine Ware, a 1952 graduate of Mount St. Vincent Library School, who spent the summer with the Cape Breton Regional Library, is now in the cataloging department at Dalhousie University. Miss Constance Oakley left Dalhousie this summer for the University of New Brunswick library.

Two U.N.B. librarians have gone to other fields: Miss Margaret Webb to Columbia University, to work on a doctorate in comparative literature; and Mrs. Marjorie Movat, formerly a cataloger at U.N.B., to the Department of Labour in Ottawa. Miss Webb, while librarian at Sir George Williams College in Montreal, before coming to U.N.B., was the co-author of an important Bibliography of Canadians from that college.

Also in Fredericton, Mr. Donald B. Gammon joined the Legislative Library in June as a cataloger. A Bathurst native, Mr. Gammon received the B.A. and M.A. (1948) in English literature from U.N.B. During 1948-49 he studied English literature at King's College, University of London, on a Beaverbrook Overseas Scholarship; and in 1952 received the B.L.S. with honors from Toronto.

Miss Barbara Gandy is coming from England to become librarian of the Newcastle, N.B., library in October. The announcement was made recently by Miss Louise Manny, who has been managing the project for Lord Beaverbrook. The library is nearing completion of construction, and should be ready for use in the early New Year.

Miss Margaret Rainforth, bookmobile librarian of the Colchester-East Hants Region, became Mrs. John Walter in a ceremony in Barwick on May 30. Mr. Walter is manager of the Canada Dry plant in Truro. Luckily for the C.E.H. Region, Marg wants to keep on with library work.

The Stewiacke branch of the C.E.H. Region has a new custodian: Mrs. Roy Meadows.

The C.E.H. bookmobile, reports Dorothy Benson, is popular with tourists: other librarians, that is. Alberta Letts started it, and since then, others to make a day's trip this summer have included Betty Murray of the Department of Education; Mrs. Stuart MacQueen, formerly of the Detroit Public Library; and Ellen Webster of the Halifax Memorial Library.

With the New Glasgow headquarters of the Pictou County Regional Library for the summer was a New Glasgow girl, Miss Christine McLellan, who is going to the McGill library school this fall. Another summer worker at New Glasgow is planning to attend the Toronto library school.

Miss Olga Bishop received the A.M.L.S. degree from the University of Michigan in June 1952 and has returned after a year's leave of absence to the Mount Allison Memorial Library. "Very interesting and very busy" was her summary of the year. Miss Bishop's kudos from many sources include degrees in Public Administration (B.Pub.Ad.) from Carleton College, Ottawa, and History (M.A.) from Mount Allison. Her M.A. thesis, listed elsewhere in this issue, should be of special interest to all Maritime librarians.

This was the summer for gallivanting! Harold Greer, Assistant Librarian at Mount Allison, toured the British Isles and the Continent during the summer. Barbara Smith, cataloger at the Halifax Memorial Library, went to England, as did Mrs. Myra Vernon of the Teachers' Central Library in Halifax, and Shirley Elliott of Truro. Miss Mary Falconer of the Halifax Memorial also visited Great Britain; Miss Isabel Abernethy of Naval Research spent a few weeks in Ireland, and Miss Morven Crombie of N.R.C. revisited Scotland.

Of course Peter Grossman toured New Brunswick, expenses paid at that. Pat O'Neill and Helen Cummings, of the Regional Libraries at Pictou and Sydney respectively, went to Banff for the C.L.A. conference—but by car, via Vancouver Island and Washington, D.C.! Mrs. Marjorie Thompson, librarian of U.N.B., went to the C.L.A. convention in Banff by a more orthodox route, and reports much interest by former Maritimers in the forthcoming C.L.A. conference in Halifax in 1954, while those who do not know the Maritimes will want to "hear the surf, the seagull's cries..."

Miss Kathleen Currie of the Halifax Memorial Library went to the A.L.A. convention in New York in June. The crowded (5000 delegates) convention was highlighted by talks by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Mrs. Elizabeth Gray Vining, and by the Newbery-Caldecott dinner, attended by a thousand children's librarians and their friends. Other interesting events in the busy week included a puppet show presented by Marcia Brown, wellknown children's author; a square dance; and a very fine movie short on a child's introduction to a library. The many publishers' exhibits added greatly to the success of the conference.

For those librarians interested in not losing their books to a forgetful public, there is another menace added to upset their peace of mind. One incident occurring in Cape Breton is the case of a very, very black sheep in the family. This man is noted for charging accounts in the county, having all bills sent to a brother-in-law's address. Said brother-in-law, washing his hands of the recurrent debts, meanwhile expresses regret that inconvenience has been caused. A book borrowed from one branch library, and having gone through the hand-washing procedure, leaves one wondering whether the library is performing its true function. The title of the book: *How to Win Friends and Influence People*, by Dale Carnegie.

(Continued on Page 18)

GRADUATE THESES (Continued from Page 8)

- Stonner, Frederik Willem. New approaches to the syntheses of substituted diphenyl compounds. 30¢. 1952.
- Sypher, George Frederick. The regional high school of New Brunswick; a study of the organisation and administration of education in larger rural school areas of New Brunswick. 228¢. 1952.
- Valenta, Zdenek. Investigation of pithecolobine. 58¢. 1952.

(Note: Total number of actual leaves, including titlepage, diagrams and other unnumbered leaves, together with any separately-numbered appendices, is given.)

INTERLIBRARY LOANS: POSTSCRIPT TO 1952 M.L.A. CONVENTION REPORT.

Interlibrary loans cost one to two dollars each, both to borrow and to lend, according to a report in July by the C.L.A. Research Libraries Section. Most academic and research libraries restrict such loans to faculty, staff, and research students. All but a few absorb the cost in library operating expenses. The standard A.C.R.L. interlibrary loan request form is being used more widely: eleven out of eighteen libraries replying, are adopting or considering them. For shipping, parcel post is favored; the question was raised whether books returned under a prepaid return label (frank) could be registered or insured, and this seems to depend on the local post office. Loan periods vary from two weeks to one month; renewals are sometimes limited, especially on journals or current material.

Information from the Halifax Post Office to the M.L.A. BULLETIN is that books mailed under prepaid return labels, being a special rate of mail not parcel post, may be registered by payment of the registration fee, but may not be insured.—ED.,

NEW FACES AND CHANGED PLACES (Continued from Page 17)

Miss Jean Gill, librarian of the Legislative and Public Library, Charlottetown, spent two months in Europe this summer, visiting England, France and Denmark. She says the book Denmark is a lovely land led her to include that country in her tour, and she found it just as charming as the book.

Miss Gracie Campbell has rejoined the staff of the Prince Edward Island Libraries, after spending two years with the North Central Saskatchewan Regional Library, Prince Albert.

The Prince Edward Island Libraries had a display of books at the Provincial Exhibition: a mammoth book built of plywood had shelves set in, on which were books on world affairs, carpentry, homecraft, gardening, etc. Brief and eye-catching lists of books on similar topics were handed out to those who stopped at the booth.

Two King's County communities will soon have permanent quarters for their branch libraries. In Murray Harbour the final touches are being put on a building purchased by the Library Committee, and the reopening is expected in October. Murray River has also found a suitable building and is now looking for a central site for the library.

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